IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from London.

Defeat of the Insurgent Army Under the Personal Command of Don Carlos.

Bloody Battle During Nine Hours and Victory for the Royalists.

The Carlist Centre Broken and Captured and Carles Himself Flying to France.

Dispersion of the Insurgent Concentration in Navarre After a Bayonet Storming by the Crown Troops.

THE INSURREGTION AT AN END.

Is the Spanish Nation Reconciled to Amadeus?

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HEBALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain: -

LONDON, May 5, 1872. General Moriones, at the head of a division of the Spanish royalist army, has defeated the Carlist insurrectionary force, commanded by Don Carlos, at Oroquieta.

Don Carlos superseded Señor Rada, and assumed a personal control of the men, and movement generally, previous to the engage-

Hundreds of prisoners have been captured by King Amadeus' soldiers, and the royal troops are advancing rapidly since the victory.

THE LATEST DESPATCHES.

General Moriones Engaged in Battle During Nine Hours-The Carlist Concentration in Navarre Dispersed and the Centre Captured.

MADRID, May 5-Evening. A despatch from San Sebastian, dated this

afternoon, says:-"The division under Moriones to-day com pletely defeated the Carlists concentrated in

Navarre after a conflict of nine hours. "The troops carried the village of Carasa at

the point of the bayonet. "The whole Carlist centre is captured.

"It is stated that Don Carlos is a prisoner."

Don Carlos' Pronunciamento Before the Battle.

PARIS, May 5, 1872. The following is the latest news which has been received here of Don Carlos' movement and of the state of affairs in Spain : -

Don Carlos arrived at Vera, in Navarre, forty miles north of Pampeluna, on Thursday last. He immediately issued two proclamations, one of which begins : - "Spaniards ! soldiers ! The watchword is God and country! The King appeals to your honor, on God's altar to annihilate the foreigner. He promises peace, abundance and liberty."

NATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE REBEL DYNASTY. On the 2d inst. bands of Carlists existed in the provinces of Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Biscay, Alava, Truel, Castellon, Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, Valencia, Segovia, Avila, Burgos, Aragon, Leon, Valladolid and Oviedo.

Don Carlos Flying to France-The Insurrection Ended.

MADRID, May 5-9 P. M. Don Carlos, with only 200 adherents, has

passed through Unsea flying into France. The battle in which he received his complete

defeat was fought at Oronquieta yesterday. Of the Carlist forces engaged 38 were killed and 747 taken prisoners.

The insurrection is at an end.

the Cortes on the 2d inst.

ernor Brown's proclamation."

THE SPANISH NATION RECONCILED TO THE

STRANGER KING?

The Spanish government has just had fears of a rising of the republicans in the South. Thirty deputies only attended the sitting of

THE CASS COUNTY MASSACRE.

ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1872. A despatch from Holden, Mo., says:-There is the best assurance for saying that if the Sheriff of Cass county fails to perform his duty that the United States authorities will arrest the assassins of Stephenson, Cline and Dutrob in the face of Gov

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 6-1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

States. It has fallen over the lake region and westward. Partially cloudy weather continues over northeastern New England, but otherwise clear weather from the lower lakes and Ohio Valley to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Clear and partially cloudy weather

Clear and pleasant weather, rising temperature and southeasterly to southwesterly winds will prevail on Monday over the Southern, Middle and New England States very generally. The barometer will continue falling over the lake region, with increased cloudiness and brisk and, possibly, high

Cautionary Signals
Continue at Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-

RUSSIA.

French Denial of the Report of Gortschakoff's Resignation.

City Tumult and Fatal Riot in the South-Military Action Against a Street Crowd.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 5, 1872. The Journal des Débats denies the truth of the re port published by the Memorial Diplomatique that the Czar had accepted the resignation of Prince Gorstchakoff and appointed his successor. The Jour nal denies that Gortschakoff has even tendered his

City Tumult and Fatal Riot-Water and Military Fire Used Against the Crowd.

LONDON, May 5, 1872. A serious riot took place in Kharkof, a large market town of South Russia, last week, caused by the ments of the people.

The fire engines were brought out to disperse the crowds by throwing water on them. This so exasperated the populace that they attacked the police and fire stations and gutted them. The Governor ordered out the troops, who were stoned by the mob, whereupon they fired, and many citizens were killed and wounded.

The rioters then dispersed, and at last ac the town was quiet, but under martial law.

FRANCE.

The Commissions and Courts Martial Against Capitulating Commanders-War Office Regrets After Surrenders.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. May 5, 1872. The report of the Commission on Capitulations exonerates the General commanding in the Lower Rhine Department of all blame for the surrender of Lichtenberg, and reprimands the commanders who capitulated at Marsal and Vitry-le-Français. General Cissey, the Minister of War, announces

that rigorous justice shall be meted out to all generals who surrendered during the war. There is no doubt that court martials will be ordered in the cases of Generals. Wimpffen and

M. Edouard Allou, the well-known advocate, declares he will not defend Marshal Bazaine

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Movement for the Perfection of an International

Law of Copyright.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 5, 1872. A memorial was presented to Earl Granville yesterday urging Her Majesty's government to secure just and equitable copyright treaty with the United States. Among the signers of the memorial are Carlyle, Froude, Stuart Mill, Huxley, Morley and

Lord Granville replied that the government would carefully consider the subject.

DENMARK.

Crown Action Against the International Society.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

COPENHAGEN, May 5, 1872. The President and Treasurer of the International Society in this city have been arrested.

MEXICO.

Public Confidence Being Restored in the Capital Despite Provincial Anarchy.

Diaz's Whereabouts Uncertain and Death of His Field-A Commissioner for Washington-Resignation from the Cabinet.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27, }

Confidence is slowly returning, and the prospects of commerce are becoming more hopeful. Anarchy continues in the States of Durango, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas and Jalisco. Government forces are reoccupying the places

once held by the Yucatan insurgents. The whereabouts of Porfirio Diaz is unknown. Justo Benitez, his private secretary, was killed on the 8th inst in a skirmish near Ohumba. Rocha has destroyed the remnants of Donato Guerra's troops and Palacios has routed his cavalry. One thousand men have been sent to operate or

the rear and flank of Negrete's and Mendez's forces in the Puebla Mountains. Alatorre leaves for Europe on a leave of absence It is supposed to be on account of a disagreement

Guzman, the new member of the Claims Commission, will leave for Washington on the American

packet on the 14th proximo. Castello Velasco, Minister of the Interior, has re-

Lerdo de Tejada is recovering from his dangerous illness and enters the Cabinet as Foreign Minister. FOREIGN MISSION.

Mariscal goes as Ambassador to Spain. It is understood that Count Ezenberg comes to Mexico as German Minister.

FINANCE. The government is in straitened circumstances and deeply in debt to its employes. JUAREZ'S POWER.

Congress is now discussing a bill to grant Juarez ample powers; and although it is strongly opposed the measure is expected to pass.

The opposition attack in Congress the right to make a concession to the Pacific Mall Steamship Company. The entire press favor liberal conces

sions to all American companies, exhibiting an ear nestness for internal improvements. GENERAL NEWS. General Rosecranz has arrived here, and is being

Colonel Lever has obtained a new and better contract for the Gulf line of steamers.

Congress has extended the time for laying the submarine cable to one year. Indignation is expressed at the American General McCook's report upon Mexican affairs, and surprise is expressed that the report was sent to Congress

without comment. Mr. Plumb gave a banquet on the 21st instant to the members of the press, at which a pledge was given to support his project of an international

A LOVER'S DEATH.

A German Commits Sufelde After Quar relling With His Sweetheart.

BALTIMORE, May 5, 1872. Edward Weiss, a young German, about twenty seven years old, was found dead this morning in the back yard of a lager beer saloon, on Hanover street, and when discovered he was sitting in the street, and when discovered he was sitting in the yard with his head resting on the table, a pistol in his right hand and a wound in the right temple. It is supposed that he entered the yard some time during the night and committed suicide as above stated. Weiss was clerk in a book store on Gay street, and some trouble with a young lady to whom he was engaged is alleged as the reason for the rash act.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

An Extraordinary Proceeding in the State Department.

ENGLAND'S PEACE PROPOSITION.

The President and the Foreign Relations Committees in Consultation.

Minister Schenck's Instructions To Be Withdrawn.

Rarl Granville's Suggestion That Neutrals Shall Not Be Liable for Indirect Damages Unacceptable.

SECRETARY FISH'S EXPLANATION

The Committees Dissatisfied and Refuse All Responsibility.

The Claims Must Be Presented at Geneva.

The President Seeks Support, Not Advice.

The Democracy Savage and Indignant.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1872. As announced in these despatches of Friday last, the republican members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Messrs, Cameron, Harlan, Ham. tin, Patterson and Morton, and of the House Com mittee on Foreign Affairs, Messrs. Banks, Packard, Ambler, Willard, Myers and Duell, were invited to meet the Secretary of State at the State Department yesterday morning at ten o'clock to consult upon the complications which have arisen out of the Alabama claims. The President arrived at the Department before ten o'clock, and the others were promptly on hand. The meeting was held in the office of the Secretary, who had gathered from the archives the secret and important diplomatic correspondence on the whole sub ject. The different stages of the negotiations were fully shown until it came to the last and most important. This was the attempt of the State Department to induce Minister Schenck to so represent to Earl Granville that, if the British government would propose to establish an international principle covering the liability of a neutral for consequential damages, it would be far-rably considered by the United States and might end the controversy in which the Alabama claims had unfortunately been involved. The British Cabinet at their session on Taursday last fully discussed the last letter of Mr. Fish and the suggestion of Minister Schenck, which resulted in Earl Granville sending to Minister Thornton the proposition for the peaceful solution of the whole matter. This proposition was

substantially as follows:-The United States withdraws her claims for consequential damages from the Geneva Tribunal, Great Britain still maintaining that they are outsid of its provisions; that in future wars whenever either party is a belligerent and the other a neutral the neutral shall not be held responsible for indirect or consequential damages in claims arising in a similar manner and under similar circumstances with the claims to which the Treaty of Washington alone refers. This proposition, widely different from the one expected, was not less emparrassing to the President than the original trouble, and was such a complete surprise that he did not feel the confidence in the Secretary of State that he thought the Executive should have under such circumstances. Finding that diplomacy had actually failed to accomplish this important point, the President was compelled to call in the administration members of the committees referred to. He plainly stated that he was anxions to save the treaty, but not at the sacrifice of any principle; that having failed to obtain the proposal expected from Great Britain he was in favor of withdrawing Minister Schenck's instructions and leaving the whole question as in the beginning, before the Geneva Tribunal, where it properly be-

made known to Mr. Fish on Friday morning and is

The republican members of the House Committee stated quite as plainly that they thought the question of consequential damages should never have been put in our case, but as they were there, and the honor of the nation was involved, they were willing to do anything consistent with their position to strengthen the President in the stand it might be necessary to take. The President said that it was not for him to say what should be the final attitude of the country; while he recognized the authority conferred he was anxious that the immediate representatives of the people should know the true condition of affairs, and he relied upon the committees to stand by him in case it should be necessary to abandon the treaty altogether. The proposition made was positively unacceptable, and could not be entertained for a moment. It was suggested by one of the committee that it was rather an extraordinary proceeding to call in the members of the committee at this stage of affairs, when advice was worthless and suggestions useless.

Secretary Fish explained that the consultation was an innovation on the practice of the administration, and was not to be considered as calling for advice, but for support from the dominant party. This remark brought from Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, the plain statement that if the support expected was just the democratic members of the committee should have been invited to participate in the consultation. For his part he would not imperil the interests of the republican party by advocating a policy inimical to the success of the party. Mr. Willard agreed with him, and positively declared that the mistakes of the administration could not be fastened on the party by any measure of expediency. This unexpected declaration from two members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who, with

the three democratic members, constitute a majority, fell like a bursting bomb, and actually terminated the meeting. It had been decided, prior to sending out the invitations, to have no one present except the avowed friends of the President. Schurz, who is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was scratched from the list of Senators, but the independence of the Vermont and Ohio members was wholly unexpected. After the Congressmen withdrew, the President remained with Mr. Fish for some time and it was finally decided to acquaint Minister Schenck that Granville's proposition was unacceptable, and that we could not recede from our case as presented at Geneva. A telegram was consequently sent to Schenck last evening, containing this announcement. As already stated these despatches, it was decided exclude the democratic members the Committees on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs from the consultation. The notes of invitation were written at the Executive Mansion im mediately after the Cabinet meeting on Friday, and signed and delivered by General Babcock, one of the President's secretaries. The note merely intimated that the Secretary of State would like to meet the party addressed on Saturday morning at ten o'clock for consultation. The extraordinary man ner in which the Secretary had delivered this intima tion astonished the recipients, and when the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs received his note he immediately went over to the desk of a democratic member of this committee and asked him if he was going to the State Department tomorrow. Receiving a negative answer, he asked if he had not been invited, and showed the note he had received. The opinion generally prevails that in a question of such national and international importance all of the members of the Foreign Relations Committees should have been invited to participate, without regard to party differences. The democratic members of the committees are very indignant at such a procedure, especially as on all occasions every member is supposed to waive partisan and advocate national interests only, looking upon

THE JAPANESE AT ANNAPOLIS.

our foreign relations as something paramount to

party. For this reason they believe they have

just ground for complaint in being excluded from

the consultation yesterday, and do not hesitate to

say that it was done from motives other than for

party. Fernando Wood, one of the oldest members

of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, will to-morrow

endeavor to arraign the administration for its

action vesterday and offer a resolution of inquiry

as to the present actual condition of the question

between the two governments.

The Mikado's Scientists Inspecting the Naval School.

Secretary Robeson Amid the Old Haunts-Full Explanations of Historic Recollections-Commodore Worden Receives the Visitors-Reviewing the Cadets-Exploring the Domains of the Embryo "Salts."

ANNAPOLIS, May 4, 1872. The tidings that the representatives of Mikado were to pay a visit to the Academy to-day caused an immense motley crowd to gather at the Annapolis depot this morning. The spectators were on hand a considerable time previous to the hour specified for the arrival of the Orientals, and waited patiently and with good spirit. At about fifteen minutes past ten, in accordance with the arrangement by the railroad officials, the special train from Washington conveying the Japanese from the gilded salons and grand reception rooms of the capital to the fresh, green precincts of the United States Naval Academy arrive Cantain Car ter, Commandant, and Captain Ames, Assistant regimentals, glowing and perspiring under hats. As the their heavy cocked stepped out upon the platform at the depot these gentlemen presented themselves and, preceding the rather odd-looking procession, convoyed it safely through the curious, winding streets of this embered old town. The Commodore's handsome grays and their showy vehicle were in wait-

dismembered old town. The Commodore's handsome grays and their showy vehicle were in waiting for the Secretary of the Navy, but he preferred to walk along with his Japanese friends, and point out to them the many curious and interesting buildings and other features of the city. In so doing the Secretary appeared to get red and heated, partly because of the warm weather and partly because of the persistency with which a little Japanese gentleman clung to his arm.

RECEPTION AT THE NAVY XARD.

At the Navy Yard gate Commodore Worden, amid a crowd of anxlous gazers, received the party with ali due éclat. The Commodore and his officers were ranged on one side of the walk and the band and a battalion of marines on the other. As the visitors entered the gate the Commodore, in the midst of a roaring cannonade and the din of kettledrums and fifes, doffed his hat and received them. His doffing was succeeded by various other doffings, the Japanese gentlemen taking off their stove-pipes every half minute in the neatest and most polite manner possible. They looked quite at ease in their European dress, which, however, gave them a strange appearance. The battalion presented arms, which was all it had to do, and having done so departed. A number of laddes and children so blocked up the pathway that it was with difficulty the gallant old Commodore could clear a passage for his protifes. As it was some of his Japanese friends became muddled and mixed up among them. Very skillnul were they in the use of their feet and hands among that most confounding of all entanglements, a lady's trail. Not a panier was torn, a polonaise rumpled or a train bedraggled. All glory to the Japanese! they accomplished something a Caucasian never could. Mrs. Worden and her graceful daughter received the party informally, and managed it admirably, notwithstanding its motey composition.

PARADING THE CADETS.

something a Cancasian never could. Mrs. Worden and her graceful daughter received the party informally, and managed it admirably, notwithstanding its motley composition.

Meanwhile a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen had assembled on the lawn before the Commodore's house to witness the grand review about to take place. Bright eyes and smiling faces beamed out upon the scene from the numerous balconies, windows and porches surrounding it. The band struck up, the "Brothers' Galop" and the little "markers" stationed the banners on the lovely green sward. Ah! that "Brothers' Galop" recalls so many vivid remembrances and pieasant reminiscences to the fair Annapolitan and Washingtonian demoiselies. The "markers" were soon followed by the whole battalion of cadet midshipmen, in bright, well-furbished trappings and neat black or dark blue uniform. Their bayonets glistened in the sunshine, the Stars and Stripes floated proudly out, and the bright ruddy faces of these, our embryonational sailors looked well-contented and happy at this unaccustomed frolic and holiday. Spiendid looking fellows, they seemed healthy, robust and vigorous. None of them, however, exceeded in breadth of beam or capacity of port their commander, Captain Soley, who now advanced to the front, and, having held a regular dress parade, passed them in review before the Commodore and his party.

THE JAPANESE BVINCED THEIR DELIGHT by frantically taking offtheir beavers at every availa-ble opportunity. After the review they were treated to a grand artillery practice, some of them stopping up their ears and others shutting their

obe opportunity. After the review they were treated to a grand artillery practice, some of them stopping up their ears and others shutting their eyes, but subsequently expressed themselves edified and delighted. They were then conducted to the Astronomical Department, and there employed themselves for an hour in looking over various ship models, cannon and astronomical instruments. The midshipment hen formed for dinner, which performance was witnessed with evident pleasure and enjoyment by the visitors, who were thence conducted to the steam building and engineer department, and thence to the Commodore's to lunca.

They left for Washington by special train at halfpast four o'clock. The prominent visitors, among others, in the party were Secretary Robisson, Mrs. Robeson, Mrs. Fish, Socretary Greswell, Mrs. Greswell, Congressmen Moore and Biggs, and Commodore Almy; also Mr. and Mrs. De Lozg. The visit was an entire success, due to Commodore Worden, who evidently made exertions more heroic than his conduct on the Monitor to make everything pass off well. To this efficient officer is also due the splendid condition of the Navy Yard at the present time.

WASHINGTON.

The Cincinnati Nominations Causing Excitement at the Capital.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FRIENDS ANXIOUS.

The Democrats Will Abide the Results of Their Regular Convention.

THE CASE OF DR. HOUARD.

The Executive Seeking an Increase of Power Regarding Spain.

Washington, May 5, 1872. Sober Second Thoughts on the Result of Cincinnati Movement-The Democrats Urging a Regular Convention of the Party and the Usual Nominations.

The fever of excitement having died away to certain extent regarding the Cincinnati nomina tions, the politicians here have reached a sober second thought, which inclines them to view the prospects of the Greeley-Brown ticket as a matter which seriously complicates the aspect of the future. Speculations are rife regarding its strength and the possibility of its endorsement by the Democratic Convention. Its friends claim, as a foregone conclusion, that they will carry Texas, Virginia, New York, Missouri and perhaps Pennsylvania. They also claim, not so positively, however, West Vir ginia. Ohio and a sufficient number of the lately reconstructed States to give them the balance of power in the coming contest. They argue that the conservative inclinations of the Southern people, as evidenced by the success of the Walker movement in Virginia, together with the general ac knowledgment of the benefits of that success to that State, will exert an influence sufficiently strong to repress the desires of the "fire-eating element" of that section, while the great reputation of Mr. Gree ley as an original abolitionist will carry great weight with the negroes. It is certain that a number of democrats, who at first declined to express any opinion in the premises, are new seriously consider ing the advisability of supporting the new ticket. They are not positive that it has sufficient strength to draw off enough votes from the Philadelphia nominee to secure the success of a regular demo cratic ticket, or they would not hesitate to second the public good, and only in the interests of a in nomination; and they are in doubt as to who they can nominate if they decide to put up a ticket; in short, the situ ation is remarkable more for its delicate complications than for bold thought or energetic action. the exceptions being of the class who, like P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, propose to "stand by their guns"-whatever that may mean-have telegraphed to their constituents advising a course of masterly inactivity. The tenor of these despatches may be inferred from the following copy of one sent yes terday by Mr. Golladay, of Tennessee :-

Avoid all complications regarding the Cincinnati nominations. The democratic party must abide by the result of its deliberations in regular conven-

The friends of the administration are not so ju bilant as they were yesterday and the day before, and cautidusly admit that the future presents anything but a clear prospect. The immediate friends of the President say that he is confident, but outside of those persons who are directly under the influence of the White House no such feeling nnas public expression. It is said that Mr. Greeley may possibly secure the endorsement of a bona flo labor convention, soon to be called for the purpose of repudiating the proceedings of the Columbu abortion. It is claimed and admitted that he is the most appropriate representative of the laboring classes of any yet mentioned. Every one expresses the most eager apprehension regarding his first utterances, and his letter of acceptance is looked for with anxiety. There are those who insist that he will be compelled to withdraw, and assume the responsibility of being democratic candidate; but they forget that no such candidate has yet been developed. In short, until their course the brains of politicians here and elsewhere will be occupied and bothered by conjectures and speculations based on ancertain contingencies. Colonel Grosvenor, who returned from Cincinnati this morning, replied to the question, "How do the revenue reformers like the nomina tion ?" by saving, "Well, perhaps it ain't as good as we'd like to have it, but then we may be able to make something out of it yet." It is learned at a late hour to-night that Holman, of Indiana, several other democrats of like lik have agreed to a combined effort to present a nomination by the Democratic Convention, and, if possible, to accomplish the endorsement of Mr. Greeley by their party. They say that a convention is necessary in order to preserve the organization and discipline of the party, or they would oppose the proposition to call one, they are afraid that the natural and customary enthusiasm of a gathering of the great democratic clans will overcome the dictates of discretion. They consequently fear that their efforts to concentrate the canvass between Greeley and the Philadelphia nominee will fall. Bets are offered to-night that Grant will withdraw, and it is quite possible that a pressure

him to that course. The President Seeking to Amend the Act of July, 1868, in Reference to Spain and

Dr. Houard. It has become known that just previous to the departure of General Sickles, with his instructions to demand the release of Dr. Houard, the President applied to the House Committee on Foreign Rela tions to obtain an important modification of the law of July 27, 1868. This act, passed during Johnson's term, in behalf Penian prisoners then in England, makes it the duty of the President, to demand of any foreign government by which an American citizen is unjustly held in confinement the release of such citizen, and requires him, in the event of after being demanded, to use such means not amounting to acts of war-as he may think proper The law is held to invest the President with the discretionary use of important coercive powers. But in order that Spain might inderstand that our government was thoroughly in carnest in the demand for Dr. Houard's release President Grant asked that the clause which restricts the Executive to such means as do not amount to acts of war be taken out. The propost tion, however, was unanimously rejected by the committee as contrary to the constitutional prerogative, and the responsibility of Congress in the matter of declaring or entering upon an offensive war. The State Department was also adverse to the proposed change of the law at the time, as tending to interpose a menace to a sovereign government between the diplomatic efforts in progress for Dr. Honard's release.

Mr. Sumner signalized his determination to force the action of the Senate regarding his equal rights doctrines and regardless of the cancus programme of business, to which he was a party, by beginning series of objections yesterday to the consideration of any other business than his bill to secure equal rights in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown. Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, took the meat out of the measure, however, by giving notice of an amendmeat providing for the submission of the question to a vote of the people of the District.

Sumner's Equal Rights, Washington

The Postal Appropriations. It is expected that final action will be reached in Senate to-morrow on the Postal Appropriation

bill, which will include, in addition to the Pacific Mail subsidy amendment, another for the benefit of the Australian line, and the bill will then go to the House. The lobby is confident of success in its efforts to secure these subsidies by the action of a conference committee, if it fails to secure the con-

currence of the House Mr. Blake's Promotion Opposed. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bilt to advance Homer C. Blake one grade in the navy by special act of Congress, not requiring the nomination or the recommenda-tion of the President, say for this there tion should be made out of the regular course, except for extraordinary and successful heroism, leading to valuable results, and then only on the recommendation of the President of the Uni ted States. Second-No officer dismissed the service by sentence of court martial should be restored except on the ground that the sentence was unjust. on the recommendation of the President of the Unlted States. Third-No officer dismissed the service or placed on the retired list on account of the habitual abuse of spirituous liquors should be restored to a position where he would be respons for the property of the government, the lives of officers and seamen and the honor of the American flag. Fourth-The law allowing the advancement of an officer thirty numbers in his own grade for extraordinary heroism during the war for the suppression of the rebellion should be repealed.

The Cuban Mail Service Senator Ferry, of Michigan, has made a report; from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in favor of the continuance of service by the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company between the United States and Cuba. It is stated that the duties received by the government on four of the leading articles imported by this line during the past five years-sugar, tobacco, cigars and orangeshave amounted to the large sum of \$23,466,822 52 in gold, or an average of \$4,693,364 per year. There

has been a steady increase in the importations during the entire period.

The Colored Odd Fellows On a Rows

arrests.

There was a large turnout of Colored Odd Fellows of this city to-day, to attend the funeral of a deceased brother at Alexandria, Upon marching to the latter place there were inditions of a disturbance between the excursionists and the people of that city, together with a number of roughs from this city. Mayor Latham in person headed the Alexandria police, and aided by a number of the citizens prevented a serious riot. Some thirty or forty arrests were made. Mayor Richards, of Washington, had a body of police at the wharf

AN OIL REFINERY ON FIRE.

upon the return of the excursion boats-three in

number-but there was no occasion given to make

CLEVELAND, May 5, 1872. About five o'clock last evening a fire broke cut n one of the agitators of the Standard l Company works, situated a mile and a half southeast of this city. In a few s minutes three stills were on fire, and their contents escaping, ran down the hill into the river, which was soon covered with burning oil. The Fire Department could do little or nothing toward extinguishing the flames, but directed their efforts toward saving such portions of the works as were near the burning oil. About four thousand barrels of dist!lled and refined oil were burned and the refinery dainand refined oil were burned and the refinery daminaged to the amount of \$10,000. The total loss is about twenty-five thousand dollars. About an hour later the oil-shipping house and platform near the Atlantic and Great Western depot, caught fire and were totally destroyed, together with the contents, consisting of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred barrels of refined oil. Loss about \$10,000. It was with the greatest difficulty, that the bonded warehouse near the refining burning sheds, and containing 2,000 barrels of refined oil, were saved.

NEW YORK CITY.

Mary Riley, of 83 Columbia street, died suddenis last night, without medical attendance. Margaret Sullivan, of 125 East Ninetieth street.

fied suddenly last night, without medical attend-Sarah E. Loque died suddenly at 530 West Twentyseventh street last night, without medical attend-ance.

Simon Michel, 195 South Fifth average, was sent to the Seventeenth precinct station house last, night, suffering from spotted fever. He was sentate Bellevue Hospital in an ambuisnce.

Daniel M. Moore, twenty-eight years of age, of.63 Madison street, and John McKenna, of 39 Eldridge street, quarrelled last night in front of 21 Allem street, and Moore was stabbed in the right side and McKenna was cut under the eye. They were

A gang of roughs set upon Officer Slover, of the Eleventh precinct, last night in avenue C, nes Ninth street, while he was conveying a me charged with theft, named Jack Lone, to prison, at beat him severely. Lone escaped, but was sub quently arrested.

HAVANA MARKET

Sugar—Stock in warehouse at Havana and Mar (30,000 boxes and 26,500 lbbs. Receipts at Havana and Market as (10,000 boxes and 26,500 lbbs. Receipts at Havana and Matanzas, 77,000 boxes and 7,000 boxes and 5,000 boxes and 5,000 to the United States. Market active, large that prices unchanged. Molasses sagar actives reals for Nos. 8 to 10; muscovado sugar, inferior mon. 85 a 9 reals; fair to good refining first changed; grocery grades from at 11 a 113 reals. from and unchanged. Hour quiet at \$15 a,35 from and unchanged. Lard active and receipts the state of the and Southern ports in the United States, par 31 on \$1 ob; per hhd. of sugar, \$2 per hhd. of sugar, \$3 per hhd. of molesses, \$4 a \$5; to. \$5 orders, 47s. 6d. a \$2s. 6d. Exclange firm; passixty days currency, 1½ a 1½ discount; he premium; sixty days gold, 10% a 11 premium; 22% a 12% premium; on London, 23% c, 2 Paris, 6% premium.

SCHANCE.—Suddenly, on Sunday: DANIEL S. SCHANCE, of this city. Notice of fugeral horeafter. [For Other Deaths See E.]

evening, May 8.

tt's Cocoaine

A .- Look Out for the Ref urn .- The Dele-

Refractory Hair-Burn

a will be "homeward k. They will all want at KNOX'S, 212 Broad llowing from the

on SAFES, dway, corner Murray street 251 and 252 Brow A.—Herald Brazy corner of Palton a Open fras h Office, Brooklyn,

a 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. A.—The Govew ornt the public was ring THE PERFECT FIT SHIRT, combining elegance, recommy and durability. ELAN, shirtmaker, 666 Broadway.

Batchelor's. 7 fair Dye-The Best in the world; the only or rect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all fr aggists. Beebe's Fis nges .- No. 1, Largest Family JANES & K. RTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade street.

Corns. Bunions, Enlarged Joints, all bears of the feet, cured by Dr. Zacharie, 27 Union

Got Rid of a Cold at Once by Using Dr. JAME'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmousary and Bronchini affections.

Havans Lovaery—Prizes Cashed and In-orugation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 196 Rroad-

Royal Aavana Lottery-Prices Re-duced. J. R. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street Post office big 4,686 New York.

Vergraes' (the Discoverer) Electro-Chem-ICAL it ariis. Best remedy for Rheumatism, Chronic and Network Disorders. 51 West Sixteenth street.

W/Indow Shades of Every Description Algo improved Fixtures.

G. L. KELTY & CO., 78 Broadway.